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to hasten ones whose grave. Salmon is found in high concentration on rocky soil. The wood is good for fuel when dry and is easy to chop. The brush is particularly comfortable, to advantage being compared to silk. People also regard the odor of balsam brush as highly pleasant.

Miscellaneous. Cosmic phenomena have stimulated relatively little speculative thinking among the Kaska. There is, for example, no clear idea of the moon and sun as male or female. Girls had more vaguely heard that in May the moon is a woman. The sun is a reflection of the Catholic belief regarding May as the month dedicated the Virgin Mary. There are no ideas of the moon affecting human behavior. The big August moon is a sign that game is fat but the phase itself does not influence the growth of game. Eclipses are noted with wonder but no interpretations of their cause or function could be obtained.

Some men, notably Old Man and River Joe, possess a good knowledge of hydrographic phenomena, like the ability to "read water," which has been derived from long experience working on trailers' river boats. It is widely recognized that rivers like the Liard, which run in mountains, freeze quickly. On the other hand, rivers like the Frances and Dease, which have their sources in large lakes, take longer to ice over. People deem river ice to form quickly, as the current's smooth surface that is ideal for sliogan travel. In hauling wood on sleighs and sliogans, the vehicles are often run on the smooth shore ice of rivers.

Directions are not related to the cardinal points and few Indians could indicate north or south. References to direction are generally by the courses of rivers or by known local marks identified with place names.

HUMAN ORGANISM

In this section are reported knowledge and attitudes concerning the structure and functioning of the human body as well as information, based on reports, observation, and directed testing, regarding socially patterned psychological processes. It is obvious that some of the data consists of popular, unverified beliefs, which may very considerably between different individuals, especially between members of different tribal districts. Some of the ideas may be survivals of aboriginal conceptions. These, however, in contemporary Kaska thought are associated with attitudes which have undoubtedly been acquired from missionaries and other whites men. As in the case of religion, no attempt has been made to classify aboriginal conceptions apart from introduced ideas, our purpose being to describe the contents of knowledge regardless of its sources.

Somatic Sensations and Processes

The pattern of human growth is compared to the development of other aspects of nature. "Anything in the ground to grow from big grass; no more to grow, leave just the roots." Growth of the body is a function of bone development. Girls mature more rapidly than boys.

Weather, food, and heredity are the principal factors determining the growth process. Summer is a more favorable period for human development than winter, as again is recalled above as though the organism is viewed as developing in harmony with the rest of the

[illegible]

[7.6] natural environment. Food is a stimulus to growth and such a factor will be developments than
[7.7] straight ones. Because of the rule of hereditary factors, children come to resemble their parents in height as well as appearance. The cycle of bodily growth is thought to be most intense before the age of fifteen, when it may be hindered by sexual activity. In maturity, sexual intercourse promotes the rapid growth of a girl's breasts. During early childhood, fresh illness or illness may also retard a child's development, while accidents to the head
[7.8] are feared because they lead to an arrest of growth. Following physiological maturity, an excessive sexual indulgence is thought to lead to rapid and early aging. In old age the growth process in both sexes partially reverses itself. Speaking of an aged person Viola said, "He grew back again pretty soon." Seven stages of growth are popularly recognized. These are:

Baby (or one week)	Up to about the age of three
Half man	From about three to seven
Enough man	From about seven to twelve
Half big	From about twelve to seventeen
Enough big	Adult
Half old	An adult with grown children
Old	Over fifty (or depending on the individual's children

[7.9] The chief proportions for the human body were defined by Viola as newborn: "Half pretty big, pretty good." There is some evidence that small men are sometimes sensitive about their stature. For example, it was reported that while drunk Skippon men offered to fight when another man referred to him as a "little man."

[7.10] [7.11] Human blood may be strong or weak, the quality, as well as the actual blood itself, being derived from the parents. Weak blood leads to illness and debility but may in some cases be strengthened by a diet containing sufficient meat. Food in general enriches the blood. Exercise has a more effect on the blood, making it "work." The circulatory system is complex and so extensive throughout the body, the blood even passing through such extremities as the little finger. By tying a line tightly around the tip of the finger, the circulation of the blood may be arrested.

[7.12] The body has curves in arousing moments. The evolutions are an aid to labour during which observed men also lend to frequent cases. One informant had heard of a man who had lost his evolutions and began to shed copious tears, tirelessly, however, suffering from insomnia. The absence of the evolutions is regarded as extremely grotesque.

[7.13] [7.14] Concerning the head and features, children, as already mentioned, are believed to inherit the facial characteristics of the like sexed parent, a boy comes to resemble his father, a girl her mother. The most important parts of the head are the ear, nose, mouth, and brain. Within the ear is a tube connecting the outer to the inner portion of the organ and between these two divisions is a thin diaphragm which registers sound. The nose is both an organ of smell and an adjunct of breathing, serving as a channel for the circulation of the air taken into the lungs through the mouth. The mouth functions in taste, breathing, and the ingestion of food. The teeth are necessary to chew food preparatory to swallowing. Their principal constituent is bone, and the exposed portion is believed to be softer than the part which is contained within the gums. The loss of the milk teeth occurs in childhood after they have been "worn out." In the adult, however, wear results mainly in decreasing the

organic process. What is particularly amazing on earth, gods leading to discern from [illegible] "brown stuff" was indeed worth these, which is also influenced by the interference of [illegible] dental equipment. The brain is the seat of intelligence, thought, and reason. Mental ex- [illegible] pacity is primarily derived from passive as a product of heredity.

The most important of the internal organs are the liver, stomach, heart, and lungs. Injury to the liver may produce death. The liver also functions in coition, the sexual act benefiting that organ and keeping it "fresh." Prolonged sexual abstinence may cause the liver to become white and sick. If the stomach swells, injury to the liver is often suspected, while injury to the former organ is greatly feared but the occurrence be followed by less damage to the liver. The heart is compared to a watch or clock, besides being the seat of emotion, it is a regulator of life and even a single beating death is inevitable. A damaged heart will never be completely restored to normal functioning. The lungs are organs of breathing, and in this task are closely related to the activity of the heart, permitting the latter organ to perform its regulatory activities.

With regard to the surface of the body, a dark skin is considered because it is less easily broken than a fair surface. Skin color is both inherited and environmentally conditioned, the dark skin of the Indians being regarded as produced by a combination of such factors as heredity, an excessive amount of sweat in the skin, and persistent exposure to sunlight.

Excretory or bodily processes. Urination as well as defecation are, as has already been [illegible] indicated, activities to which people usually attend in private. Urine is regarded as the product of ingested liquids, which pass through the stomach and thence are through the genito-urinary system. The yellow color of human urine is the result of drinking tea, which is said to produce a colorless flow. Feces are the final product of ingested and digested food. The color of the feces is brought about by their way and down in the body's low excreta. Constipation is caused by poor digestion, the stomach and sometimes not "grinding up" food quickly enough. The feces may be hard when a man has eaten tough meat, and in this condition their passage may cause bleeding. Loose stools are the result of eating soft foods. Gas accumulated in the stomach and intestines is released through belching. Flatulence during followed consuming. When people are careful not to let in company and teach children to control their excretion.

Dermal reactions, such as itching, are produced by skin irritations or lice. In the case of scratches, scratching should be avoided in order to prevent the infection from spreading. Vomiting is provided by excessive. Shaking occurs when the blood rushes to the face. It may occur in both cases as the result of illness or anger but is more common in girls and women. Fever is believed to come from within and but is also regarded as a condition arising from "too strong" blood. When perspiration results from excessive activity, it constitutes a loss of the water contained in the blood. The great perspiration makes a new word. In illness, sweating represents an attempt of the body to rid itself of disease.

Facial reactions reveal the individual's predominant dispositions and momentary moods. [illegible] Nothing occurs when a person "feels good"—"he thinks about skin." Laughter is thought [illegible] to be more common in young people, who are quick to respond to a joke. A man who is [illegible] half old, however, is no longer so ready to laugh. Laughter is also related to affluence and good [illegible] health, so that when a man is working or ill, he has little motivation to exercise this function

[illegible]

[illegible] Frowning is a sign of anger or disapproval. Sneering could not be explained in the [illegible] work, in fact, was not observed among the Kadar.

Sneering and a running nose are generally synonymous of a cold, although running sometimes indicates that a person will receive good news. The most challenge signals between the eyes or the head of the nose. A running nose is preferred to avoid migraines and unnecessary diversions of breath, which may, it is thought, lead to death.

Raising is also and concludes conditions, wrapping is regarded as caused by awkward [illegible] gestures. Wishing is a voluntary response with humorous and sexual connotations. Crying is the main unconscious a phenomenon likely to occur when a man is too much down. It may also be produced by accumulated air vents. "Sneezing down" was to brought down by [illegible] from an a disordered stomach as, for example, a stomach poisoned from bad water.

The idea of doubt or embarrassment are attached to nose and sneezing, a [illegible] this secretions to blowngh, noses, or sex, although most people refuse from spring for a sudden flow. There a more self-consciousness about coughing in a enough variety or four that the viewer will consider the response "dirty" or unhygienic. Discoughing is a result of an uncontrolled stomach, which occurs were food or bulge in the esophagus, forcing the passage of wind and causing air to be when a huge sudden gulps. Discoughing a [illegible] regarded as an aware of good luck, promising water or fun. We sneeze a human for ignoring [illegible] conditions. Frowning is a sign of tongue, but may also be a product of hunger and [illegible] gases problems. It is viewed by a cup of tea. Spinning is regarded as robbing a [illegible] of [illegible] sense sneeze accused by the nose and mouth. An [illegible] has already been [illegible] Conditioners or omissions of the bones, such as may cases from smoking, lead to sighing, although sometimes this reaction originates from a disturbed stomach. Swallowing the "wrong way" is dangerous, because a sour mouth or food being vomited into the [illegible] is also taken, "poetry were was the."

[illegible] Vocalizations, or speech sisters, appears when a child becomes half years. Short after birth, however, a mother may wipe her index finger around the baby's mouth to [illegible] that the child will one to more. As the child grows, he begins to make meaningful [illegible] and finally, sentences and, begins to address needs uttered by the parents. In this by [illegible] is acquired by such successive generations. The people believe does [illegible] means to learn their English."

[illegible] Digestion is primarily processed by the stomach grinding up food. The intestine [illegible] the digestive process by further grinding. Stomachs & the are means, the digestive ability of the stomach becomes important. Digestion means the blood — "stone" [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] A sociological account of the origin of linguistic theories offered by Hobs, a contrasting theory of the law that is a simple a exact representation of the Sensuous Nature of Humans. The work follows Chapter all the people spoke with one language and there were with many people. They plan upon attempts to the air [illegible] to reach the sky. Then the many people were a they planning a build so many a so falling and are not through the sky. Among the eight the gods was that caused collapse. "Then were made a [illegible] Then were people. The and were many everything. Everyone is to talk like fellows. As a [illegible] [illegible] nothing what no one. Another fellow say I don't see nothing. All was fellowers talk. " Gradually those of people [illegible] and might no another the language of one of their members. These groups and [illegible] the area in different countries and there further developed their language. At the was no no more a [illegible] developed and the Indians became distinguished from other people.

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climaxing did not take place, a person would soon die from the effects of bad blood coursing through his body. The manner in which the blood and stomach interact with each other was not clear to the informants, who emphasized that blood could not enter the stomach or intestines without endangering life.

The sexual impulse in the male is believed to originate in the genitals, whose necessary and sexual functions are closely under the influence of the kidneys. The kidneys stimulate sexual desire when they become "too rich." The testicles are responsible for erections, and their excision also causes sexual desire to diminish or disappear. In a woman, the uterus arouses desire, while a stimulation of the clitoris increases the tension and, in copulation, leads to orgasm. In coitus each partner produces equivalent secretions. In the male the semen originates in the kidneys; the origin of the vaginal secretion is not known. These secretions are regarded as akin to blood, intercourse therefore resulting in a mixture of bloods.

The Kaska have no theory to explain menstruation, Nida dismissing the question by referring to the process as "God business." He added his own version of a common attitude toward the menstruant: "We good for men . . . keep away from a that kind" and expressed the belief that intercourse with a menstruating woman tended to promote quick conception. No evidence of menstrual pain or discomfort could be obtained. As we have evidence of girls being periodically subjected, it might seem that dysmenorrhea is not common. Amenorrhea is reported to have followed miscarriage in Lois Prince. In some women menstruation is associated with headaches, abdominal and back pains, and general despondency.

Coitus, as was pointed out, leads to an interchange of the blood of the sexual partners, the man receiving some of the woman's blood and the woman some of the man's. Conception, apart from spiritual reincarnation, is a result of the amalgamation of the bloods in the uterus, while in pregnancy the uterus, which has "caught" the male semen, begins to grow, surrounding the embryo with water. Apparently subsequent coitus of the woman may influence the embryo's development. This is suggested by the statement that if a woman, who has conceived, is unfaithful to her husband, the resulting mixture of two men's blood may result in damage to the forming organism. A child thus influenced in its embryonic development will be born "mean," that is, with an aggressive disposition.

Despite the ideal desirability of children, formulas for hunting as well as preventing conception are known. Only one formula for helping a woman to conceive was obtained. This prescribes that eating fetal rabbits will promote quick conception. While coitus during menstruation is said to facilitate conception, the practice is not specifically recommended for barrenness. The primary motives for having children include a desire "for company," but are chiefly economic. It is reported that when children grow old enough to hunt and assist in housework they will become economic assets making it possible for parents to retire from every routine tasks.

Mary Wiley and Pauline Donnelly stated that they did not want children. Another girl, Lois Prince, following a miscarriage decided that she did not again want to conceive and sought to induce sterility by piercing the afterbirth of the stillborn fetus with porcupine quills. This method of sterilization is said to be restricted to the Nahani Indians. When Mary Wiley sought to prevent conception, she followed an Upper Liard Indian custom.

After childbirth the mother was
fed soft food for several days and given plenty of water
to drink. Many also drank copiously of medicines of at
least two kinds, viz., a decoction of the sap wood of
spruce, and a decoction of the wood of a black berry.
Mothers were also fed on soups of meat and salmon or
drank the nourishing brews obtained from the boiling of
the staple foods. It is said this had the effect of
improving and increasing the milk supply and was there-
fore beneficial for the baby. When the mother felt
strong and well enough she returned to the living lodge.
No payments were made to midwives. Some informants say
that probably very long ago some midwives may have
received pay but they are not sure of this. Some
wealthy men at the birth of their children gave a feast
to the neighbours and distributed skins and leather,
etc., among them as presents. It seems this ceremony
generally took place when a man's wife returned with
her baby from the confinement lodge, but some gave it
soon after the birth was announced.

There was a custom if the infant was a male
for the father to repair to the confinement lodge
shortly after the afterbirth had come. He took with
him a miniature bow and arrows, the latter about five
inches long. These he had made as soon as he had
learned his child was a boy.

Holding them in the infant's hands, he made